1926, the number of Jews increased at Kiev from 32,093 to 140,256, and at Kharkov from a few thousand to 81,830. Early in 1933 the Soviet Government tried to stop the influx into the cities of "undesirables", *i.e.* non-labour elements, and even to expel those settled in them.

(4) THE SEARCH FOR NEW OUTLETS FOR EMIGRATION

During the first years after immigration to the United States had been severely curtailed, it was hoped that other countries, especially Canada and South America, would, to a considerable extent, replace it as outlets for emigrants. Indeed, during the years 1925-1930 it proved possible to divert at least half of the big stream, which had hitherto flowed to the United States, into small channels leading to various countries. But owing to the world-wide economic crisis, no country is now willing to admit an fa-fl-rcg of foreign labour, and thus the openings f 01 emigration have been very much reduced.

The prospect of increased emigration in the near future is small. At the very best, years will pass before the countries which in the past have been open to immigrants will have absorbed their own unemployed, and before a shortage of labour will result in a revision of the official immigration policy. But even then there is no room for high

hopes unless the United States reopen its gates. The Argentine, Brazil, and Uruguay, together with Canada, South Africa, Australia, and Palestine, have a joint population of 70 millions, while the United States had in 1920 one of 106 millions, and in 1930, of 122 millions. As the Jews engage almost exclusively in commerce, industry, and handicrafts, and depend for their markets on the non-Jewish population, the United States, with its larger population, was able to absorb a greater Jewish immigration than all these other countries together. Moreover, conditions in the United States were